

<p><b>Test Paper</b> : <b>II</b></p> <p><b>Test Subject</b> : <b>LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE</b></p> <p><b>Test Subject Code :</b> <b>K-1316</b></p>	<p><b>Test Booklet Serial No. :</b> _____</p> <p><b>OMR Sheet No. :</b> _____</p> <p><b>Roll No.</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Figures as per admission card)</p>								
<b>Name &amp; Signature of Invigilator/s</b>									
<p><b>Signature :</b> _____</p> <p><b>Name :</b> _____</p> <p><b>Paper :</b> <b>II</b></p> <p><b>Subject :</b> <b>LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE</b></p>									
<p><b>Time :</b> 1 Hour 15 Minutes <span style="float: right;"><b>Maximum Marks :</b> 100</span></p>									
<p><b>Number of Pages in this Booklet :</b> <b>16</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Number of Questions in this Booklet :</b> <b>50</b></span></p>									
<p><b>Instructions for the Candidates</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.</li> <li>2. This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions.</li> <li>3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.</li> <li>(ii) <b>Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page.</b> Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.</li> </ol> <p><b>Example :</b> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>where (C) is the correct response.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the <b>OMR Sheet kept inside the Paper I Booklet only</b>. If you mark at any place other than in the circles in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.</li> <li>6. Read the instructions given in OMR carefully.</li> <li>7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.</li> <li>8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.</li> <li>9. You have to return the test OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.</li> <li>10. You can take away question booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.</li> <li>11. <b>Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.</b></li> <li>12. <b>Use of any calculator, Electronic gadgets or log table etc., is prohibited.</b></li> <li>13. <b>There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.</b></li> <li>14. <b>In case of any discrepancy found in the Kannada translation of a question booklet the question in English version shall be taken as final.</b></li> </ol>									



## LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

### Paper – II

**Note :** This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions. **Each** question carrying **two (2)** marks. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

1. The first edition of Encyclopedia Britannica appeared in the year
  - (A) 1761
  - (B) 1768
  - (C) 1769
  - (D) 1771
  
2. The smallest unit of a Database is
  - (A) File
  - (B) Record
  - (C) Field
  - (D) Byte
  
3. The Delivery of Books and Newspaper Act was enacted in the year
  - (A) 1952
  - (B) 1953
  - (C) 1954
  - (D) 1955
  
4. 'National Library Week' in India is being celebrated annually since
  - (A) 1914
  - (B) 1933
  - (C) 1955
  - (D) 1968
  
5. Bibliography of bibliographies is a best example for
  - (A) Primary Source
  - (B) Secondary Source
  - (C) Tertiary Source
  - (D) Non-Documentary Source
  
6. "Knowledge is of two kinds : We know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find the information about it". Who said this ?
  - (A) Samuel Johnson
  - (B) S.R. Ranganathan
  - (C) William Katz
  - (D) D.J. Fosket



**Total Number of Pages : 16**

**7. PPBS stands for**

- (A) Programmed Planning Budgeting System
- (B) Performance Programming Budgeting System
- (C) Planning Programming Budgeting System
- (D) Programming Personal Budgeting System

**8. Who expounded the Principles of Scientific Management ?**

- (A) H. Fayol
- (B) F.W. Taylor
- (C) E. Evans
- (D) P. Drucker

**9. Imprint means**

- (A) Year, Place, Publisher
- (B) Publisher, Place, Year
- (C) Place, Publisher, Year
- (D) Publisher, Year, Place

**10. Library of Congress Classification Scheme was originally developed by**

- (A) Herbert Putnam
- (B) Charles Ammi Cutter
- (C) Thomas Jefferson
- (D) Peter Drucker

**11. DDC Completed its 100 years in**

- (A) 1876
- (B) 1976
- (C) 1986
- (D) 1996

**12. Tim Berners Lee, Father of WWW is closely associated with**

- i. European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
- ii. National Centre for Super Computing Applications (NCSA)
- iii. World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- iv. Web Science Research Initiative (WSRI)

**Codes :**

- (A) i and ii are correct
- (B) i, iii and iv are correct
- (C) i, ii and iv are correct
- (D) i, ii, iii and iv are correct



13. User education process leads to

- Recognition of user information needs
- Formulation of user requirement profiles
- Effective and efficient use of information service
- Assessment of information service

**Codes :**

(A) i and ii are correct  
(B) i, iii and iv are correct  
(C) iii is correct  
(D) ii and iv are correct

14. Advantages of RFID over barcode technology are

- No line of sight required for reading
- Multiple items can be read with a single scan
- Individual items are not identified
- Each tag can carry a lot of data

**Codes :**

(A) i, ii and iii are correct  
(B) i, ii and iv are correct  
(C) ii, iii and iv are correct  
(D) i, iii and iv are correct

15. The qualities of a good research are

- Systematic
- Logical
- Empirical
- Replicable

**Codes :**

(A) i and ii are correct  
(B) ii and iii are correct  
(C) iii and iv are correct  
(D) i, ii, iii and iv are correct

16. Various steps involved in planning process are

- Identification of a problem
- Collecting available information regarding the problem
- Assess the possible alternatives to solve the problem and select one
- Evaluate the outcome of the solution

**Codes :**

(A) i, iii and iv are correct  
(B) ii, iii and iv are correct  
(C) i, ii and iii are correct  
(D) i, ii and iv are correct



17. The management theories has been classified by Harold Koontz are

- i. Scientific Management School
- ii. Management Process School
- iii. The Empirical School
- iv. The Human Behaviour School

**Codes :**

- (A) i, ii, and iii are correct
- (B) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (C) i, iii and iv are correct
- (D) i, ii, iii and iv are correct

18. Information Literacy is a person's ability to

- i. Know when he needs information
- ii. Know where to find and get it
- iii. Know how to search in a library
- iv. Know how to get it and use it in an ethical manner

**Codes :**

- (A) i, ii and iii are correct
- (B) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (C) i, ii and iv are correct
- (D) i, iii and iv are correct

19. **Assertion (A)** : Selective Dissemination of information service is a personalized CAS.

**Reason (R)** : It is an altering service directed towards groups.

**Codes :**

- (A) A is true and R is false
- (B) A is false and R is true
- (C) Both A and R are false
- (D) Both A and R are true

20. **Assertion (A)** : Hypothesis is essential in all types of research.

**Reason (R)** : Hypothesis is not mandatory in research.

**Codes :**

- (A) A is false and R is true
- (B) A is true and R is false
- (C) Both A and R are true
- (D) Both A and R are false

21. **Assertion (A)** : Research as a process consists of several steps.

**Reason (R)** : Research employs scientific method of enquiry involving step by step procedure.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both A and R are true
- (B) Both A and R are false
- (C) A is true and R is false
- (D) A is false and R is true



**22. Assertion (A) :** Organization of documents in libraries by subject will satisfy more users.

**Reason (R) :** Many users search for documents by author in libraries.

**Codes :**

- (A) A is true and R is false
- (B) A is false and R is true
- (C) Both A and R are true
- (D) Both A and R are false

**23. Assertion (A) :** Collection evaluation is not essential in the collection development of libraries.

**Reason (R) :** It helps to identify the strength and weakness of library collection.

**Codes :**

- (A) A is false, but R is true
- (B) A is true, but R is false
- (C) Both A and R are true
- (D) Both A and R are false

**24. Assertion (A) :** Information literacy is an essential skill for 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

**Reason (R) :** Most of the users of libraries are information literates.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both A and R are false
- (B) Both A and R are true
- (C) A is false and R is true
- (D) A is true and R is false.

**25. Assertion (A) :** Automation of public libraries in India is slow.

**Reason (R) :** This is because of lack of resources.

**Codes :**

- (A) A is false and R is true
- (B) A is true and R is false
- (C) Both A and R are false
- (D) Both A and R are true

**26. Assertion (A) :** Survey research uses questionnaire, interview and observation for gathering data.

**Reason (R) :** These are least effective methods for gathering data on human behaviour.

**Codes :**

- (A) A is false and R is true
- (B) A is true and R is false
- (C) Both A and R are false
- (D) Both A and R are true

**27. Assertion (A) :** Bradford's law of scattering is about subject scattering in information sources.

**Reason (R) :** However, the meaning of subject has never been explicitly addressed in relation to Bradford's law.

**Codes :**

- (A) A and R are false
- (B) A and R are true
- (C) A is true and R is false
- (D) A is false and R is true



**28. Assertion (A) :** Fundamental research concerned with generalization and with the formulation of a theory.

**Reason (R) :** The basic research aims to gather knowledge for knowledge's sake.

**Codes :**

- (A) A is true and R is false
- (B) A is false and R is true
- (C) Both A and R are true
- (D) Both A and R are false

**29. Arrange the following types of periodicals in the ascending order of the number of issues in three months.**

- i. Fortnightly
- ii. Weekly
- iii. Daily
- iv. Quarterly

**Codes :**

- (A) iii, ii, i and iv
- (B) ii, iii, i and iv
- (C) i, iv, iii and ii
- (D) iv, ii, iii and i

**30. Arrange the secondary storage devices based on their decreasing capacity.**

- i. CD-ROM
- ii. DVD
- iii. Blue Ray Chip
- iv. Hard Disk

**Codes :**

- (A) i, iv, iii and ii
- (B) iv, iii, ii and i
- (C) ii, iii, iv and i
- (D) iii, iv, ii and i

**31. Arrange the steps involved in survey research sequentially.**

- i. Defining objectives of research
- ii. Pilot study
- iii. Questionnaire design
- iv. Formulating hypothesis

**Codes :**

- (A) i, iv, iii and ii
- (B) ii, iv, iii and i
- (C) iii, ii, i and iv
- (D) iv, iii, ii and i



**32.** Arrange the following on the basis of number of digits in them.

- i. ISBN
- ii. ISSN
- iii. DOI
- iv. IP Address

**Codes :**

- (A) i, iii, ii and iv
- (B) iii, ii, iv and i
- (C) ii, iii, iv and i
- (D) ii, iv, iii and i

**33.** Arrange the stages in programming in their logical sequence.

- i. Program documentation
- ii. Program coding
- iii. Program testing
- iv. Program designing

**Codes :**

- (A) ii, i, iv and iii
- (B) iii, ii, i and iv
- (C) iv, ii, iii and i
- (D) i, ii, iii and iv

**34.** Arrange the following in the correct logical sequence.

- i. Information
- ii. Data
- iii. Wisdom
- iv. Knowledge

**Codes :**

- (A) ii, i, iv and iii
- (B) iii, ii, i and iv
- (C) iv, iii, ii and i
- (D) i, iii, ii and iv

**35.** Arrange the following models of communication according to the chronological order of their proposal.

- i. Shannon and Weaver model
- ii. George Gerbner's model
- iii. Lasswell's model
- iv. Schramm model

**Codes :**

- (A) i, ii, iii and iv
- (B) iii, i, ii and iv
- (C) ii, i, iii and iv
- (D) i, iii, iv and ii

**36. Match the following :**

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. RSS	i. Chat Service
b. Blog	ii. Collective Wisdom
c. Wiki	iii. Rich Site Summary
d. Instant messaging	iv. Word Press

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) iii	iv	ii	i
(B) i	iii	ii	iv
(C) iv	ii	iii	i
(D) ii	iv	iii	i

**37. Match the following :**

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. Table Column	i. <A><HR></A>
b. Link	ii. <TR></TR>
c. Horizontal Line	iii. <TD></TD>
d. Table Row	iv. <HR>

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) i	iii	iv	ii
(B) iii	i	iv	ii
(C) ii	iv	i	iii
(D) iv	iii	i	ii

**38. Match the following :**

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. D Space	i. Content management system
b. Word Press	ii. Plagiarism detection
c. Turnitin	iii. Reference management
d. End note	iv. Institutional Repository

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) iii	iv	i	ii
(B) iv	i	ii	iii
(C) ii	iv	i	iii
(D) i	iv	ii	iii

**39. Match the following :**

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. Charles Babbage	i. Apple Computer
b. Steve Jobs	ii. World Wide Web
c. Tim Berner's Lee	iii. Microsoft
d. Bill Gates	iv. Father of Computers

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) i	ii	iv	iii
(B) iv	i	ii	iii
(C) iii	iv	i	ii
(D) ii	iv	i	iii



40. Match the following :

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. Abbey Fine Reader	i. Remote login software
b. Team viewer	ii. Audio editing software
c. Thenticate	iii. OCR software
d. Andacity	iv. Plagiarism detection software

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) i iv ii iii			
(B) iii i iv ii			
(C) iii iv ii i			
(D) ii iv i iii			

41. Match the following :

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. Planning	i. Audit
b. Staffing	ii. Delegation of Authority
c. Control	iii. Resource Management
d. Organizing	iv. Promotion

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) iv ii iii i			
(B) i iv iii ii			
(C) ii iii i iv			
(D) iii iv i ii			

42. Match the following :

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. SOUL	i. Verus solutions
b. E-Granthalaya	ii. Ohio, USA
c. New Genlib	iii. NIC
d. Koha	iv. INFLIBNET

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) i iv iii ii			
(B) iv iii i ii			
(C) iii i iv ii			
(D) ii iv iii i			

43. Match the following :

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. op.cit	i. Same reference cited immediately above
b. loc.cit	ii. See
c. ibid	iii. The same place cited
d. vide	iv. Previously cited

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) iii i iv ii			
(B) ii iv iii i			
(C) i iii ii iv			
(D) iv iii i ii			



**44. Match the following :**

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. British Museum	i. 1927
b. Veticon Code	ii. 1908
c. Anglo-American Code (AAC)	iii. 1841
d. AACR-II (Revised)	iv. 1988

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) ii	iii	iv	i
(B) iv	i	ii	iii
(C) iii	i	ii	iv
(D) i	ii	iii	iv

**45. Match the following :**

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. Classical Theory	i. Douglas Mc Greger
b. Scientific Theory	ii. Abraham Maslow
c. Theory of 'X' and 'Y' Theory	iii. Henry Fayol
d. Hierarchy of needs	iv. F.W. Taylor

**Codes :**

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
(A) ii	iii	iv	i
(B) iii	iv	i	ii
(C) i	iv	iii	ii
(D) iii	ii	i	iv

Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on your understanding of the passage.

Research Methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it, we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research methods/techniques but also the methodology. Researchers not only need to know how to develop certain indices or tests, how to calculate the mean, the mode, the median or the standard deviation or Chi-square, how to apply particular research techniques, but they also need to know which of these methods or techniques, are relevant and which are not and what would they mean and indicate and why.

Researchers also need to understand the assumptions underlying various techniques and they need to know the criteria by which they can decide that certain techniques and procedures will be applicable to certain problems and others will not. All this means that it is necessary for the researcher to design his methodology for his problem as the same may differ from problem to problem. For example, an architect, who designs a building, has to consciously evaluate the basis of his decisions, i.e. he has to evaluate why and on what basis he selects particular size, number and location of doors, windows and ventilators, uses particular materials and not others and the like. Similarly, in research the scientist has to expose the research decisions to evaluation before they are implemented. He has to specify very clearly



and precisely why decisions he selects and why he selects them so that they can be evaluated by others also.

From what has been stated above we can say that research methodology has many dimensions and research methods do constitute a part of the research methodology. The scope of research methodology is wider than that of research methods. Thus when we talk of research methodology we not only talk research methods but also consider the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research study and explain why we are using a particular method or technique and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated either by the researcher himself or by others.

**46. Research Methodology means**

- i. The science of studying how research is done scientifically.
- ii. A study that exclusively concerned only with the methods of research.
- iii. The branch of knowledge that involves the study of various steps to be employed by a researcher.
- iv. An approach to systematically solve the research problem.

**Codes :**

(A) ii, iii, iv are true, i is false  
(B) i, iii, and iv are true, ii is false  
(C) ii, iv, iii and i are true  
(D) i, iii and iv are false, ii is true

**47. What do knowledge of research methodology envisage ?**

- (A) Researcher knows all research methods
- (B) Researcher knows statistical tests to be done
- (C) Researcher knows relevant statistical tests and their relevance and he is able to decide on the use of certain techniques
- (D) Researcher should know why the research study has been undertaken

**48. Why the scope of Research Methodology is wider than research methods ?**

- (A) Research methodology considers various methods for completing the research
- (B) In research methodology the logic behind using a specific method is detailed.
- (C) Research methods guide the researcher only partially
- (D) Research methodology not necessarily gives a background for the researcher to finalize a project



**49.** How to expose the decisions of a researcher regarding research methods for evaluation by others ?

- i. By providing the details of statistical tests
- ii. By clearly and precisely specifying the decisions on methods
- iii. By specifying why he has selected a method
- iv. By describing the research design

**Codes :**

- (A) i and ii
- (B) ii and iii
- (C) iii and iv
- (D) iv and i

**50.** It is imperative for a researcher to design the methodology for his research. Why ?

- (A) Methodology differs from problem to problem
- (B) Researcher should know which are the methods relevant are for him
- (C) Researcher should know the assumptions underlying the various techniques used in his research
- (D) All the above



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**Space for Rough Work**



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